Pages 11 to 20

The San Francisco Call

Pages 11 to 20

SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1899.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICANS RATIFY THE WINNING TICKET

Municipal Campaign Is Opened With a Rousing Rally in Metropolitan Temple, at Which Horace Davis Makes a Strong Speech and Receives a Grand Reception.

THE first gun in the municipal campaign has been fired and from now on until the last ballot has been cast on the 7th of November next the battle for the control of the government of the city and county will rage fiercely. Last night the Republicans of San Francisco swarmed into Metropolitan Temple to ratify the ticket nominated by the municipal convention of the party ten days ago in B'nai B'rith Hall, and the enthusiasm displayed was ample proof, if proof were needed, that they were in entire accord. The receptions accorded the various candidates who made brief speeches from the platform during the evening were in every instance spontaneous in character and full of genuine enthusiasm. The candidates were surprised and delighted, for they were hardly prepared for such a demonstration so early in the campaign.

As for Horace Davis, to any Republican in the city or Democrat either who entertained a lingering doubt of his election previous to last night, the ovation he received was sufficient answer. From the moment he first stepped upon the stage until the band began to play "Rally Round the Flag" as the audience trooped out of the building he was cheered at every opportunity, and when the opportunities did not occur often enough to suit his admirers they made them. Every mention of his name brought forth volumes of applause, and when he arose to address the gathering the building shook with the greeting he received. Next to Mr. Davis, the candidates who seemed to be most in favor with the audience were "Honest" John Lackmann, nominee for Sheriff; Auditor A. R. Wells, and "Billy" Deane, who is counted certain to be re-elected County Clerk. The reason probably was that they were better known than the majority of the others, many of whom were making their first appearance as candidates for office.

In addition to the speeches of the candidates Congressman Kahn and Irving M. Scott made ringing addresses which stirred the audience to wild enthusiasm. The former presided and made that an excuse for cutting his remarks short, although the Republicans present shouted for him to continue. Mr. Scott also refused to consume much time, which he claimed belonged of right to the nominees of the party, but he spoke long enough to tell a few political truths in a manner that went straight to the mark and made a deep impression.

Mr. Davis' speech was naturally the event of the evening, and while the Republican nominee for Mayor makes no pretense to oratorical ability he has a straightforward, convincing way that makes every word count. He told his hearers in the plain language of a man of business just what the coming election meant to the people of San Francisco.

He called attention to the great power conferred on the Mayor by the new charter and the necessity of placing that power in careful and able hands. He referred modestly but with commendable pride to his political record. He admitted that he had accumulated a competence, saying all he had was acquired in San Francisco and was all invested here. He declared that the Democratic claim that the new charter was the work of that party was absurd. He showed that both parties had considerable to do with its preparation, and made a hit by citing the fact that when the people were called upon to vote on its acceptance or rejection the Democratic strongholds were the only districts in the city to vote against it. Dozens of times during the course of his address the audience interrupted Mr. Davis with shouts of approval, and when he finally took his seat pandemonium broke loose and cheer after cheer was given for the "Next Mayor" of San Francisco.

Cheers for Horace Davis.

The first signal for applause was when Congressman Julius Kahn appeared on the stage, closely followed by Horace Davis and the vice presidents. The big audience cheered until it was hoarse, completely drowning the music of the band, which struggled vallantly for a hearing. Some one proposed three cheers for the next Mayor and they were given with an enthusiasm that proved conclusively that the audience was with their standard-bearer to a man. Following is a list of the vice presidents occupying seats on the stage:

John F. Merrill,	D. E. Allison,
P. N. Lilienthal,	Jay T. Nash,
Levi Strauss,	Charles Carpy,
Joseph Hyman,	C. G. Hooker,
Col. Wm. Macdonald,	F. H. Blanding,
George A. Newhall,	P. L. Archibald,
Joseph Sloss,	Wallace Bradford,
Louis Sloss,	David A. Huise,
Andrew Carrigan,	C. O. Johnson,
Wakefield Baker,	A. G. Towne,
James K. Wilson,	Henry C. George,
James A. Wilson,	Henry Plagemann,
Henry B. Russ,	Fred C. Siebe,
J. K. C. Hobbs,	Ed Aigeltinger,
Dr. John Wagner,	Gus Pohlman,
P. W. Warren,	George Fletcher,
Robert Husband,	Max Goldberg,
Sydney M. Smith,	C. A. Shurtleff,
John F. Kennedy,	George Stone,
O. W. Nordwell,	Henry Schnier,
I. J. Truman,	Charles A. Patton,
Dr. Franklin Pancoast,	C. G. Groezinger,
Joseph L. Tharp,	M. H. de Young,
M. Ehrman,	W. H. L. Barnes,
John Middleton,	George H. Williams,
J. M. Allen,	R. B. Carpenter,
Jacob Frowenfeld,	Wm. B. Hamilton,
T. J. Parsons,	Major Thos. O'Neill,
Percy T. Morgan,	Franklin P. Bull,
George D. Clark,	W. H. Cobb,
W. P. Fuller,	Dr. E. L. Perrault,
George Beaniston,	John Lackmann,
William H. Crocker,	M. R. Roberts Jr.,
Louis E. Lake,	Judge Van R. Paterson
A. B. Spreckels,	Charles L. Jackson,
John D. Spreckels,	Samuel Foster,
Rolla V. Watt,	Oliver Olsen,
Isaac Upham,	Marion Leventritt,
M. H. Hecht,	A. R. Simmons,
Charles Yates,	Martin Jensen,
Leon Sloss,	John B. Whitney,
Louis Sloss Jr.,	Nathan H. Frank,
E. A. Selfridge,	C. Mason Kinne,
C. G. Clinch,	Horace Wilson,
Joseph D. Grant,	Andrew Christianson,
Z. U. Dodge,	John D. Siebe,
A. M. Baird,	John Plath,
Captain H. J. Burns,	A. B. Truman,
John R. Hillman,	W. E. Bridge,
George W. Schelj,	A. C. Hagerdorn,
Richard Herring,	George A. Knight,
Leon Blum,	I. B. Dalziel,
L. L. Solomons,	John Hoey,
Warren Dutton,	M. M. Estee,
F. G. J. Margetson,	E. I. Sheehan,
Emmet Barret,	Frank Kerrigan,
Luke Battles,	Carroll Cook,
Warren Gregory,	William Chapman,
Abot A. Hanks,	Thomas C. Maher,
C. A. Murdock,	James E. Barry,
I. J. Aschheim,	Frank Coombs,
Henry L. Dodge,	T. E. Atkinson,
James H. Davis,	Wendel Easton,
John C. Kirkpatrick,	A. L. Hart,
Harry T. Gibbs,	Colonel J. C. Currier,
E. F. Delger,	Jeremiah Mahoney,
J. K. Prior,	J. G. Giesting,
	Patrick Crowley,

In the absence of Chairman Z. U. Dodge of the Republican County Central Committee Congressman Kahn presided and called the meeting to order in a brief speech. He said:

Julius Kahn Opens the Ball.

"It becomes my pleasant duty to call this meeting to order in the absence of the chairman of the county committee, which is at present engaged in perfecting an organization. But we do not want to keep this audience waiting and so we will let you hear the candidates tell you what they propose to do after you have elected them.

"The people of San Francisco at the present time occupy a more prominent position before their fellow countrymen than ever before in the history of this city. Our fellow citizens have poured out their wealth in a lavish manner to welcome home the brave boys in blue who had been fighting under the starry banner in the far away Philippines and the latter have been both amazed and delighted with San Francisco's hospitality. These brave soldiers have returned to their homes inbued with a feeling of deep friendliness for the great metropolis of the Pacific Coast, whose citizens have honored them with so much good feeling and cordiality, and they are spreading over the land the report of what San Francisco is and what her people are.

"San Francisco has at last obtained its opportunity. The commerce passing through our gates to our new possessions and to the countries of the Orient has materially increased during the past year. The entire country now recognizes as a fact that San Francisco has grown to be one of the great commercial centers of the universe. The poet's dream is at last about to be realized:

> Dared I but say a prophecy
> As sang the learned men of old,
> Of rock-built cities yet to be
> Along these shining shores of gold,
> Crowding athirst into the sea,
> What wondrous marvels might be told.
>
> Enough to know that Empire here
> Shall burn her loftiest, brightest star;
> Here art and eloquence shall reign
> As o'er the wolf-reared realm of old;
> Here learn'd and famous from afar
> To pay their noble court shall come
> And shall not seek nor see in vain,
> But gaze on all with wonder dumb.

Ovation for Davis.

"That San Francisco has a glorious future we all know, and we also know that the welfare of the city will be amply protected by our next Mayor, Mr. Horace Davis (prolonged cheers and cries of "We will stand by him.") I am sure you will. I am sure the Republicans of San Francisco will all stand by Mr. Horace Davis. I take great pleasure in introducing to you our next Mayor, Hon. Horace Davis." (Great applause.)

Mr. Davis stepped to the front of the stage, but it was several seconds before he was allowed to begin his address. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, My Friends, Fellow Citizens and Neighbors: I fear that it is but cold comfort you will get from me in comparison with the poetic spirit of my friend Mr. Kahn, who has just addressed you. I thank you for your cordial reception to me. I feel that this election we are coming to is one that has excited unusual interest in the community. I see it in the excited condition of the newspapers already at this early stage of the proceedings connected with the election. I see it in the very remarkable registration, equal already to that of a Presidential year. I see that the people are taking the deepest interest in the affairs of this campaign.

"Now there are two reasons that conduce to this. One is an honest primary and one is the new charter. (Applause.) Now the honest primary is the portal that must lead you to the new charter. To have the new charter without the honest primary is of but little use to us because it is no use to have good machinery without the means of driving it, and it is no use to have a good charter without we have the honest primary to lead up to it.

"I look upon this primary we have had this year as the most hopeful sign in all the politics we have had for twenty years. The sober, serious citizens are taking an interest in politics this year because the politics are their politics, and not the politics of the machine; not the politics of the bosses. This year politics is the politics of the honest voter himself. (Applause.)

Believes in the People.

"I have confidence enough in the good sense and integrity and patriotism of the average citizen to believe that when he can he wants to take his share in public affairs. I have no faith in those pessimistic statements that interest in public affairs is dying out. I do not believe a word of it. I believe there is just as much interest in public affairs, just as much patriotism, just as much honest interest in government in the citizens today as there ever was, only they have not had a chance to show it for the last twenty years.

"Now, I have been a good deal surprised. I have been told that our Democratic friends have claimed this primary law as part of their property. I have no doubt that there are as many men among the leaders of the Democratic party that have wanted good politics as on our side, and when the gentlemen got together and formulated this law they were composed of men of both parties, but when the law was sent up to Sacramento—you know the title by which it is known is the Stratton law—it was introduced into the Legislature by that very patriotic and excellent gentleman, Mr. Stratton, the Republican Senator from Oakland; it was passed by a Republican House; it was passed by a Republican Senate and signed by a Republican Governor and carried out faithfully here in this city by a very patient, honest, upright and fair Republican Registrar. Now I do not see in that wherein the Democrats have any very serious claim to call the primary law a part of their property, but, passing by that, let us come to the charter itself. It is the real meat of the nut we are after tonight.

Democrats Opposed the Charter.

"I was very much astonished the other night to see in a paper that the Democratic convention passed a resolution that the charter was carried mainly by Democratic votes; that it was mainly the product of Democratic intelligence. What is the truth of that? I was a member of the convention of 100 which formulated the charter. Our convention was composed of men of all parties. There was no politics in the convention. We met like sober business men and discussed the provisions of the charter. We were several weeks—some months, in fact—working over it. There was no partisanship inside of that convention. We stood shoulder to shoulder like sensible men working out a good form of government for the city. We did a great deal of work and we accomplished a great deal of result.

"After the charter was out of our hands we nominated Freeholders and they, again, were composed equally of both parties. When the Freeholders had put it into the shape it is in to-day and passed out of their hands it was ratified by a meeting in this hall, and then it was sent to a verdict of the popular vote. And if you will look at the vote in the city at that time, if you will analyze it by districts, you will see that every district that yielded a majority against the charter was a Democratic district. (Applause.) I have not observed that any Democratic papers have noticed that point. (Laughter.)

"Now, after the charter passed from the people it went to Sacramento and was passed by a Republican Legislature—in both houses—and signed by a Republican Governor. (Applause.) I don't care much about their talk, but when they make such claims as that for something the right and wrong of which belongs to neither party but was the joint work of honest men on both sides desirous of good government, I say it should be left where it belongs as being the production of the honest, good-government-loving part of the community, regardless of party. (Applause.)

HORACE DAVIS ADDRESSING THE REPUBLICANS IN METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.

Worked for It and Voted for It.

"And let me say one word before I leave it as to my own part in it, because something has been said about that. I was a member of the convention. I attended all meetings, or nearly all, besides meetings of the committees. I voted for the Freeholders, and after the Freeholders had formulated the charter I voted for the charter, and when it was finally ratified by the people and went to Sacramento I used all the influence I had with individual members of the Legislature to secure its ratification by the Legislature. Pardon me for this bit of personal mention, because I am proud of my part, of my connection with the charter, and cannot endure to have it questioned without making this denial.

"When the charter question came up in the convention there were many among us who would have liked a charter with a large body of Supervisors and a Mayor with very limited powers. That is what you might call the English fashion. Then there was another party which wanted a charter—which proved to be in an overwhelming majority in the convention—in favor of what I call the American plan. That is a plan which prevails to some extent in America. At all events, it provided for a moderate-sized Board of Supervisors and gave the Mayor a great deal of power and responsibility. As I said, this so-calledAmerican plan proved to be the one most in favor in the convention. Under this system the Supervisors hold the same relation to the other departments of the government that Congress does to the United States Government or the Legislature does to the State government—the Board of Supervisors has legislative power and at the same time the power that levies the taxes after they are levied and appropriates them. But the power of expending the money lies in the hands of seven boards or commissions that are appointed by the Mayor.

Great Power of the Mayor.

"Now let me enumerate to you these boards to show you what great power the Mayor has under its provisions. There is the Board of Public Works, which has charge of the streets and the sewers and the buildings belonging to the city. There is the Board of Education—the Mayor has the appointing of that—consisting of four. There is the Board of Police Commissioners, which are now appointed by the Governor, you know; it will be appointed by the Mayor. There is the Board of Fire Commissioners. There is the Civil Service Commission, which is to prepare and formulate the rules for examination for appointments to the city service. The Board of Health—you all know of them—and the Park Commission.

"These seven very important boards are appointed by the Mayor, and they have practically the expending of the money which is provided by taxation. You see at once that it is a position of great power, of great responsibility; that it requires a man of cool head and clear judgment and wide experience, of good knowledge of men, and above all it needs a man who is both honest and fearless. (Applause.) I have detailed this to you that you may understand what his responsibilities are, what the powers of the Mayor are and what the responsibilities are that attach to that office; and this first year of the new charter, you will understand, he has the entire filling of all these boards. After that only one a year upon each board is appointed by the Mayor, but the first year the Mayor has to appoint all the members of all these important boards.

Benefit of Public Utilities.

"Now, then, one other matter in the charter I would like to say a word to you about because a great deal of the time of the convention was devoted to it, and that is the matter of public utilities. Public utilities are those things that are used by the general public—if the streets have to be used, especially. These are gas, water and street railroads. These are all public utilities. Under the new charter special provision is made that the city by a vote of the people can determine upon the means of acquiring these utilities whenever they desire them. Now, the custom of different cities varies very much in reference to these matters. Almost all large American cities own their own waterworks. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Washington, all own their own water supply. Some cities own the gas supply; others do not. Some even own their street railroads, or partly own them, but most do not. Boston, for example, has provided a tunnel, or subway, as she calls it, two miles long under the center of the city for the passage of the cars. At an expense of several million dollars they built this tunnel and took the cars from the surface and put them under the highways from end to end of the city. And here is an example we might hold out to our own city; that tunnel was built for less than the estimated expenditure and for less than the amount that was appropriated to build it. Think of it; anything being done for less than the estimated cost and less than the money provided to do it with. Whenever, by reason of honest primaries and the interest you take in the election, we reach the point where we shall be able to build things for less than the estimated cost, or that we shall be able to do our work economically, then whenever the people think the moment has arrived, under this new charter they have the power to say the word to purchase any or all of the public utilities of the city (Applause.) Then we shall own municipal waterworks, and if we see fit to buy them, our own gasworks. And we have it in our power under this new charter at any time by fair and honorable purchase to take possession of any or all railways and make use of the streets of the city. Now, there are many other provisions in your platform on many of the other provisions of the charter of which I have not time to speak to-night. I will pass on now, and with a few words more I will close.

Friend of Workingmen.

"I have been a citizen of this city since I cast my first vote. All the property I have accumulated was accumulated here. And it has been invested here (applause) mainly in industrial enterprises, which have contributed to the growth of the city and which have employed a large body of men from the time when I first began business in 1860 clear down to the present time. During the earlier part of this period my contact with labor, which was always pleasant, brought me to see many things that otherwise I should not have noticed. It called my attention to some circumstances that I deem give grave peril to the community. I refer especially to the great flood of foreign labor which at that time threatened this city. I do not think we realize ourselves how great the danger was to this community. We were then a long way from New York and it was a very expensive passage, while the trip from China over here was a short one and a very cheap one and it was very easy at that time to have filled this coast full of Asiatics. There was serious danger at that time that this city might have become Asiaticized instead of Americanized.

"However, these things have passed off so long ago that we do not realize it, but I impressed me and as far back as 1853 I communicated with the leading papers in New York and called their attention to the singular peril of this coast being Asiaticized—of becoming not American but Asiatic in population and tendency; and later when the attention of the community here had been called to it and when we were all much exercised by the presence of bands of unemployed men parading the streets and threatening property—men who claimed that they had been thrown out of work by the presence of these Chinamen among us, when at last this unwelcome truth was driven home—we went to Congress to see if we could not get it recognized. Then it was my good fortune to be able to do my share in stemming the tide and in changing the sympathies of the Eastern people and winning them over to our side and help to close the doors to bar out these unwelcome intruders. (Applause.)

Great Growth of the City.

"Happily for us, these times passed away and these perils passed with them, and from that time until now there has been no cloud that has arisen in our horizon that to my mind was anything like as threatening as that. Our city has grown with the State and with the growth of manufactures in our midst. Our commerce has increased during the last three or four years especially. As stated by my learned friend who preceded me, the commerce of this city has grown by leaps and bounds. Wherever the flag goes trade goes with it, and as the stars and stripes have been raised over territory other than what they were raised over five years ago, as they have been raised over new territory new trade has come and we of this city have received the benefit of it.

"I believe we have no conception of the commerce that is destined to spring up between this coast and the teeming millions of Asia and we here shall receive the full share of it. Our country, thanks to the wise policy of protection, has become an exporter of manufactured goods, and the ships that go from this port over to China—something like seven or eight each month—are filled full with American products bound for the millions of Asia—steel rails, cotton goods, flour, wine, all the products of this American territory are exported, and we receive in return the silks and the oil and the goods of Asia. This trade is destined to increase to an amount we can have to-day no imagination of, and with it our city will grow, and if we are wise and if under this new charter we are able to provide just and economical and wise government I think the wildest imagination of any man here will fail to realize the possibilities of the future of San Francisco.

"Let us then be up and doing. Let us provide wise government and sound laws. Let us see that the city is kept in the right and the sound course and with an honest primary and good citizens taking an interest in the new charter and a sound and economical government, the increasing foreign trade, bringing millions of wealth into our coffers, I see in the future San Francisco marching forward with the front rank of modern great municipalities." (Applause.)

Great Reception to I. M. Scott.

When the uproar of cheering had subsided Chairman Kahn arose and said:

"When I was in Washington last winter I was surprised and delighted at the attention which had been attracted to California and San Francisco since the breaking out of the war with Spain. I knew this was a great city and I knew some of the reasons for its greatness. I had seen the battleships Oregon and the Olympia; but it was not until I saw the Oregon and Olympia in action that I understood clearly what you Californians mean when you exclaim 'Great Scott!' (Laughter and applause.) Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Irving M. Scott." (Uproarious applause.)

As soon as he could make himself heard Mr. Scott said:

"I came down here to-night to ask every Republican and every good citizen to vote a straight Republican ticket from top to bottom at the next election. There is not a nominee on the ticket that any one need feel ashamed for having voted for. My Democratic friends claim the credit for this new charter. I have been connected with the framing of every charter that has been presented to the people of San Francisco until the last one, and that is the only one that the citizens voted in favor of. It is a good law and only a humbug would make the assertion that the Republicans would not enforce it. We showed the people what we could do when we framed the charter and we will show them what we intend to do when we elect Horace Davis Mayor.

"Mr. Davis, in his modesty, did not say that he was going to administer the new law, but I will say it for him. The city is on the verge of liberation from the chains that made her a captive of corruption and political bosses. The Republican party has always been opposed to the misappropriation of public funds, and now is the time to elect men who can be trusted and who are known to be true to every trust that was ever imposed upon them. Let me tell you that Horace Davis has always been on the firing line in the battle for good government.

California Always in Front.

"California has been foremost in many of the most important events of the nation. In our great civil strife the stream of gold that we poured from our mines into the national treasury was the tie that bound together the two extremes of the nation. California put the first volunteer regiment in the field during the Rebellion. In the late war with Spain it was a California built ship that carried the day off Santiago. When the Oregon trained her guns on the Spanish vessels, running at a speed she had never reached before, doing frightful execution with her batteries, her work was the triumph of California mechanics."

Charles J. King, candidate for Supervisor, followed Mr. Scott. He said he had been a resident of the city since 1849, and although a native of the District of Columbia had been raised in the city by the Golden Gate.

"I have noticed all of the trials through which the city has passed and appreciated that there was never a more important time than now. It is the first time the people have been given an opportunity to vote for a local government of the people, for the people and by the people."

The next to be introduced was Asa R. Wells, and as the Auditor advanced to the front of the stage he was given a flattering welcome. His remarks were brief, but every word told.

Asa R. Wells' Telling Speech.

"I think most of you have seen me before; you have certainly heard of me," he said, whereat there was a general laugh. "I am your Auditor and a candidate for re-election to that office. If you remember when I took that office there was trouble at the City Hall. The funds were in a bad state; they were all short, and it required a great deal of figuring to keep out of pitfalls. I believe I have steered clear of the pitfalls and I have made no mistakes. I certainly have not been accused of making any mistakes." Referring to the new charter Mr. Wells said he believed that one of the great reasons why the people voted for that instrument was the discontent and complaint against the School Department at that time. He then referred to that provision of the charter that gives the Mayor authority to appoint the members of the School Board, and said:

"If Mr. Davis is elected do you believe that with his knowledge of school affairs he is going to make any mistakes in making these appointments? I believe the majority of the people of San Francisco are honest and that they will vote for an honest man and an honest administration. Is there any reason why he should not be elected? (Cries of "No, no.") In early days Mr. Davis was a neighbor of mine, as he was of Irving M. Scott, and there was not a man in Tar Flat that ever had a word to say against him. He was spoken of as 'one of the men that God made.' (Applause.)

"Mr. Davis did not have a fortune left to him; that is the man we should have. A man that has done something for himself is the man that is most likely to do something for us. There are over 72,000 voters registered in this city and that is very encouraging to the Republican party, for it is well known that when there is a large registration it means it is a Republican year." (Long continued applause.)

Black Nails a Lie.

Chairman Kahn then introduced A. P. Black, candidate for District Attorney, who was cordially received. He said:

"It has been my honor to serve the people of this city in a subordinate position and my one object was to do my whole duty and to do it well. I ask you people now to answer me whether I have done so. I ask my friends if they can find aught against my record not to vote for me and if I cannot win by fair means I don't want to be elected. A man never knows how 'Black' he is until he runs for office. The Examiner says that I am an enemy of labor and an advocate of low wages; that the Musicians' Union has boycotted me. What a preposterous idea. I am satisfied that of 500 votes from the Musicians' Union I will receive at least 475.

"Any man who makes a living by hard work should be ashamed to call himself a Democrat. High wages for a fair day's labor has always been the policy of the Republican party. This policy of the party stands most resplendent in the history of the country, from the time Lincoln found the ship of state scuttled by the Democrats and steered it through a bloody war till at last McKinley took the vessel and sailed it well out into the ocean of world powers and prosperity. Fellow Republicans, if the party that has saved this nation is not to be supported by you, you don't deserve to live under its stars and stripes."

Louis Feusier, candidate for Treasurer, promised if elected to run his office in a thoroughly businesslike way.

Samuel Foster indorsed the ticket and said that he would support the Mayor in his administration and try to satisfy the people with an economical, conservative administration and work for the ornamentation and beautifying of San Francisco.

Dr. A. P. McLean, candidate for Coroner, indorsed the ticket and said that he would give a good, clean administration if elected.

L. G. Carpenter, candidate for Police Judge, advised his hearers to work hard for the rest of the campaign for the entire ticket and not to be humbugged by the talk of some Democrats that whichever party wins the following out of the lines of the charter would assure a good administration. That talk, he said, was like the arrangement proposed by the rooster to the horse not to step on each other's toes.

Honest John Lackmann Cheered.

When the chairman called on the candidate for Sheriff, some one proposed "Three cheers for honest John Lackmann," and they were given with a will. Mr. Lackmann said that there were but few orators in the present Board of Supervisors, and that he was not one of them, and confined his remarks to a promise of an honest administration to the people if elected. He hoped, however, not to see any of his listeners in an official capacity after his election.

William Z. Tiffany, candidate for Recorder, after indorsing the ticket, assured his hearers that his employes would take home their entire salaries to their families. If the Supreme Court should decide that there shall be no election for county officers this year Mr. Tiffany promised to take off his coat and help to elect Davis.

William A. Deane, the present County Clerk, said that he had kept within his pledge and would, if re-elected, continue to do so.

William Watson Makes a Hit.

William Watson, candidate for Supervisor, made quite an impression on the audience in his plain, frank manner. "This is my first experience in politics," he said, "and you can tell by my looks that I have been in no hurry. If elected I will not be for sale. They cannot buy me nor buy my vote. I am a mechanic and, having by good fortune accumulated enough to live on, I retired several years ago. If I am elected I will give my entire time to the duties of the office."

Dr. E. N. Torello, when introduced, said that he was no orator. His business was to heal wounds, not to inflict them. With an undertaker on the board with him he felt sure that if elected they would be successful as a combination.

Joseph H. Scott, candidate for Tax Collector, Judge Joachimsen and James Nagle, candidates for Police Judges, in short speeches indorsed the ticket.

This concluded the speechmaking, and after three rousing cheers for the Republican party and three more for Horace Davis, the crowd filed out of the building while the band played "Rally Round the Flag."

COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

Al Bouvier Elected Chairman of the Davis Campaign.

The new Republican County Central Committee met and organized last evening at the Davis headquarters, 723 Market street. The members were called to order by Sheldon Kellogg, who presided over the Republican municipal convention. Alfred Bouvier was elected chairman, John R. Hillman and Thomas Duff, vice chairman, James A. Wilson secretary and Nathan H. Frank treasurer.

In taking the chair Mr. Bouvier said that he did so with a full knowledge of the work it entailed and the responsibilities that went with it. He expressed the hope that at the end of the campaign the committeemen would be satisfied that their confidence had not been misplaced. "We have only one object," he said, "and that is the election of the entire Republican ticket from top to bottom."

There was some discussion over the appointment of the executive committee, several members arguing that it should consist of thirty-six committeemen, while others expressed the opinion that a committee so large would be too unwieldy to accomplish any good. The matter was disposed of by leaving it entirely to the discretion of the chair.

The question of the disposition of the caucus and convention funds and the payment of the bills was referred to a committee consisting of the officers of the County Committee and Messrs. Kellogg and Lewis.

A resolution was received, purporting to come from the Central Republican League, denouncing Mr. Kellogg for appointing John J. Curry on the County Committee in place of Frank P. Shiveley, whom the delegation had recommended. The resolution charged that Curry was a Democrat. Curry and others from the Forty-third District stated that the league had held no meeting and that the resolution was unauthorized. The complaint was referred to the executive committee.

TWO STALWARTS FOR SUPERVISOR.

I. J. TRUMAN.

The special committee, of which Judge Schell is chairman, appointed by the Republican municipal convention to fill vacancies on the ticket, met yesterday and formally appointed I. J. Truman, president of the Columbia Bank, and E. P. Barrett of the Stock and Bond Exchange to fill the vacancies left by Messrs. Koster and Britton in the list of Supervisorial candidates. The Registrar will be notified to make the necessary changes on the ticket according to law.

PEOPLE'S PARTY MAY SECURE A BIG CHIEFTAIN

Judge Maguire for the Mayoralty.

Senator R. Porter Ashe, who was nominated for Mayor by the People's party convention, has declined to accept the nomination, although his acceptance was urged by a large body of his Democratic fellow citizens. The argument was advanced that the convention had a stronger Democratic following than the McNab-Phelan convention, and that acceptance of the Populist leadership would add to his prestige in the Democratic party. Senator Ashe gave his reasons for declining in the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.

Messrs. A. B. Kinne, William Meakin and Aaron Wasch, People's Party Committee—Gentlemen: When the committee from the People's party convention waited upon me at my office Saturday morning, October 7, and asked me to become the convention's candidate for Mayor I declined the honor, stating that I had submitted my name to the Democratic municipal convention the night before for the nomination for District Attorney and that submission precluded me from accepting a nomination at your hands, even if I felt at liberty, as a Democrat, to accept the same under existing conditions. Since this oral declination your convention has placed me in nomination for Mayor.

While I am not insensible to the honor you have conferred, and I use the word honor advisedly, I am constrained to most positively renew the declination.

The true Democratic principles expressed in the platform of your convention appeal to my sympathies and I cannot but regret that the Democratic municipal convention was not equally definite and explicit in its declarations upon national issues. Very respectfully yours,

R. PORTER ASHE.

It is understood that James G. Maguire or some other well-known Democratic advocate of free silver doctrine will accept the first place on the People's party ticket. Judge Maguire was out of town last night and therefore was not waited upon by the committee.

Ignatian Council.

Ignatian Council No. 35, Young Men's Institute, will to-morrow night listen in Young Men's Institute Hall, on Fourth street, to a lecture to be delivered by Rev. Father Newell. This will be the second of a series of lectures delivered before that council this season.